

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

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TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
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The Post.

Athens, Friday, Nov. 6, 1868.

Consolidation.

A Lynchburg correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch gives the following picture of railroad prospects in that city:

The excitement occasioned by the late Norfolk Convention is rapidly subsiding. The anti-consolidationists are at work to defeat a permanent consolidation on the line of railroads from Memphis to Norfolk. There are two sharply defined parties on this question in Lynchburg and on the line of the road westward. Each party is wide awake on the subject, but consolidation is likely to prevail.

We incline to the opinion that our Richmond cotemporary is slightly mistaken in his conclusion, and that consolidation, as proposed by Gen. Mahone, is not likely to prevail.

Seward's Opinion of Grant.

A New York paper renders the following as Secretary Seward's opinion of General Grant:

"Toward General Grant he cherishes the confidence and respect due to his eminent abilities, character and services. He regards him as a firm, prudent and patriotic man, who will administer the government with no purpose except the good of the country."

In the event of Gen. Grant's election, which has been regarded for several weeks past as possible, it was thought he would probably draw around him moderate men of his party, and thus force the extremists to take back seats.

Personal.

We find the following in regard to our friend, F. J. Fisher, who has been sojourning with his relatives in Athens for several weeks past, in the Lynchburg Republican:

The numerous friends of Mr. F. J. Fisher, the artist, are gratified to learn that he expects to visit the city within the next two or three weeks. Private letters received from him in Knoxville state that he has been engaged to paint portraits of the family of Mr. Callaway, President of the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad, at Cleveland; after which he will probably at once to return Lynchburg.

Test Oaths.

A New York paper draws attention to the fact that the Court of Appeals of that State, following the decision of the United States Supreme Court, has just declared that the imposition of test oaths by legislative enactments, for the purpose of excluding from the polls persons who were engaged in the late rebellion, is unconstitutional and a violation of personal rights. The editor says:

"So far as the acts of any State Legislature, or of Congress itself, are concerned, not even Jefferson Davis could be prevented from voting in this State, if he had resided here the requisite length of time. Until he has been tried and convicted for an offense against some law which was in force when the offense was committed, he remains in possession of all the privileges of any other citizen. It would follow from the principles of this decision, that the idea of punishing in any way the great bulk of the men who were engaged in the rebellion may as well be given up forever."

Working Men.

The New York Sun is urging working men to cultivate their intellect, and become as intelligent and well-informed as any other members of society. There is no reason why they should not. They have the brightest examples before them of what can be effected, even by those who are constantly and laboriously employed in daily work.

Sudden Deaths.

It is a fact that of the cases of sudden death recorded as having been produced by disease of the heart, only about ten per cent. are so produced. The most prolific cause of sudden death is congestion of the lungs, which will often result immediately upon a sudden shock—upon anything occurring to suddenly stop the circulation of the blood.

The earth all along the Atlantic coast is said to be in a feverish condition.

The Future.

The New York Round Table was at work before the election, looking into the future, summing up the possibilities of Gen. Grant's election, and the probable contingencies to follow. It succeeds in getting up a tolerable picture, which, for want of something better, we transfer to our columns—as follows:

"Gen. Grant is certainly a moderate-minded and dispassionate man—a man who looks at things very thoroughly indeed before he makes up his mind about them. It is highly desirable, therefore, since he must be President, that the country should have the untrammelled advantage of these particular good qualities. Now, the stronger his constituency, the greater the confidence thus expressed in him, the more complete will be General Grant's independence. We have already seen foreshadowed the decided hostility of the extreme wing of the Republican party; and there seems excellent ground to believe that in a short time the whole band of fanatics and ideologists will be arrayed against him. It is by no means a fanciful supposition, but one resting on a solid basis of probability, that by this time next year the New York Tribune, and its whole school, will be Gen. Grant's open foes. Mr. Wendell Phillips and the Independent have, at all events, struck the key-note, to which in no single instance, have their Radical friends hitherto ever failed to respond. It is merely a question of time, and sooner or later, judging from all analogies and precedents, the response will be forthcoming. The pressure consequent upon this will bring about a result as certain as its cause. When the tide is low in one place it is the unerring sign that it is high in another. As soon as the Radicals begin in force to assail Gen. Grant, the Democrats will begin to support him; and out of the chaotic political condition thus engendered new organizations will shape themselves, one of which will undoubtedly consist of a union of moderate Republicans and moderate Democrats, who will constitute the great popular party of the future."

Falling off in Revenue and Custom Receipts.

Advices from Washington affirm that the internal revenue receipts have fallen off from a quarter of a million per day to less than two hundred thousand dollars. Fears are also entertained of a heavy falling off in custom receipts during the coming winter. As the debt is already increasing at the rate of ten millions per month, this new deficiency will greatly add to the alarming financial difficulties we will soon be called upon to encounter.

Railroads in New York.

It is a little singular that the most dreadful accounts of railway slaughter come from New York, quoth a country paper. Not at all singular. Carelessness on the part of railway officials, resulting in murder and manslaughter, is rather an honor than a crime in the estimation of New York courts and juries. The people of New York seem to rather like to have their legs and heads cut off, and their vitals blown out on railways. Hence, "the most dreadful accounts," &c., originate in this State.

Very Appropriate.

The radicals say that the fresh eruption of Mount Vesuvius was an illumination in honor of the October elections. If so, it was very appropriate. Internal commotion, fire, brimstone, explosions, burning lava, ruin, death, destruction and terror, are very fitting symbols of the results of radical success.

May not the earthquake in San Francisco be another evidence of radical triumph?

Disgusted.

A large stock-grower in Texas, disgusted with the prices offered by butchers and drovers, has posted a notice in the market place at Brownsville, that he will begin to slaughter a drove of beefs and give the meat to the poor for nothing, and will do so until the whole drove is disposed of, or until he can get a reasonable price. This he says he can afford to do, as he can sell the hides and tallow for more than the butchers offer for the animals alive.

Massachusetts Loyalty to be Paid.

The following from Washington will probably interest some of the super-loyal in Tennessee who have unpaid claims:

The Military State Agent has just effected a special settlement of the Massachusetts war claims, and has realized for the State \$2,100,000 in addition to \$7,000,000 allowed several months ago. All the items making these amounts had once been disallowed, but Massachusetts loyalty has to be propitiated, so the question was reconsidered and the money allowed.

Heavy Robbery.

A New York date of the 29th says: Mr. C. W. Woolsey was robbed by a sneak thief in a real estate office in Cedar street to-day, of a box containing one hundred thousand dollars worth of five twenties, railroad stocks and currency, which he had just drawn from the Safe Deposit Company. The thief escaped with his booty but the police expect to secure him.

"Organizing Hell."

There is one locality at least where the Radicals have succeeded in "organizing hell." We mean New Orleans, and vicinity, where the recent terrible riots occurred. We invite the reader's attention to the following extract from the New Orleans Times:

THE SITUATION.—However men may doubt and differ as to the facts and causes of the recent disturbances in this city and throughout the State, one thing is very certain and will be acknowledged by all persons. It is, that the present State government is utterly impotent to maintain law, peace and order, that the inhabitants of the State, who have been toiled into authority by the votes of the negroes, are suppliants for protection and safety, from the very associations and citizens against whom they have sought to rally the negroes of the State in violent hostility. Governor Warmoth yesterday acknowledged this fact. He called upon General Rousseau for a guard to protect himself, and offered to deliver the State archives into his charge. Others of the prominent Radicals freely confessed the utter failure of their government, that they could not control the negroes, and that even with their aid they could not maintain their authority. Governor Warmoth offered also to commission, as justice officers, any number of respectable and peaceful citizens belonging to the Democratic clubs, to assist in preserving peace.

We do not know what reply was given to these propositions, but we know that Gen. Rousseau and Hatch agreed that the State authorities were utterly helpless, and thought that they and the citizens who desired peace and order to be maintained, should unite in a telegram to the Executive at Washington to that effect, so as to obtain orders to authorize Gen. Rousseau to assume the police of the State.

A \$500 Premium for the Best Tennessee Leather.

We can never too frequently express our high appreciation of genuine enterprise. For this reason we give Mr. J. H. Hughes the benefit of a gratuitous insertion of his announcement, which we find in the McMinnville New Era of last week. We consider such men benefactors of the State, in every sense of the word:

I will give a premium of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the greatest variety and best specimens of leather tanned in any one tannery of Tennessee, to be exhibited in quantities of not less than three pieces of each kind, at the Fair of the Warren County Agricultural and Mechanical Association in 1869—seven entries; Judges to be selected by the Association as other Judges, but shall be selected from saddle, harness, and shoe makers from five different towns in the State; and if required by any exhibitor of leather, shall act under oath, and otherwise to be governed by the rules of the Association. The leather may be exhibited without mark of ownership, number or card, if preferred. And if any gentleman, whose leather has not been awarded the premium, feels that justice has been done him, may ship his leather, together with that which shall have been awarded the premium, to Boston, Mass., there to be sold or adjudged by prominent leather dealers, and if there decided that the premium was wrongfully awarded; shall be entitled to receive THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS of the original premium.

J. H. HUGHES.
McMinnville, Tenn., Oct. 26th, 1868.

I. O. O. F.

We clip the following from the Nashville Union and Dispatch of the 21st: The oration of M. R. Elliott, Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., last night at Masonic Hall, was just what might have been expected from that finished scholar, and elegant gentleman. The oration in fact was a masterly piece of composition, beautiful in thought and sentiment, and elegant in diction, and was listened to throughout with marked attention. In addition to the members of the Grand Lodge, there were many others present both ladies and gentlemen.

A Flood in Italy.

A correspondent of the London Times gives a detailed account of the recent disastrous floods in Northern Italy. He says that over the greater part of Northern Italy heavy rains had fallen almost without intermission for twenty or thirty days, though not in the Alpine district, so as to leave any serious catastrophe, but on the night of Sunday, the 27th of September, a terrible storm broke upon the southern slopes of the Alps, producing, in a few hours, vast torrents and avalanches, under which roads, houses and villages were swept away, and large tracts of fertile country were sunk in mud and water.

Dried Fruit.

Kernersville, North Carolina, with scarcely a hundred inhabitants, has sent North this fall nearly \$100,000 worth of dried fruit. One house recently sent off 36,000 pounds of peach stones, which cost fifty cents per bushel; and one lady in the same place has collected nearly one bushel of apple seeds, for which she is to receive twenty-five dollars. The two last mentioned articles are bought on commission for nursery men in the North.

Gymnastics.

An Ohio school girl went through her calisthenic exercises at home for the amusement of the children. A youthful visitor, with interest and pity on his countenance, asked her brother if "that gal had fits?" "No," replied the lad contemptuously, "that's gymnastics." "Oh, 'tis hey?" said verdant, "how long has she had em?"

Brevities.

The money panic in New York is on the wane, and rapidly playing out. It had its origin in stock speculations, and has done its work—though not to the extent the manipulators anticipated.

The troubles at New Orleans have been suppressed—at least for the time being. The city has been placed under strict military surveillance, and Gen. Rousseau calls upon all good citizens to aid in the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of the public peace.

A lawyer having insulted a lady witness from Illinois Court, she shook her fist at him, and dared him to come out into the street and "fight it out." He declined and she retired in disgust.

The New York Court of Appeals has rendered a decision that suicide does not necessarily invalidate a policy of life insurance.

Cincinnati is crowing over Chicago because she is able to poll 9,000 more votes than that city. Chicago retaliates by charging that the 9,000 are fraudulent.

The lawyers of Bryan county, Texas, have agreed to try no civil cases the present term, because the judge insists upon negro juries.

A locomotive exploded on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad last Thursday, killing the engineer and four other persons.

It is stated that 152,550 pounds of dried peaches have been shipped from Rome, Ga., which, at 10 cents per pound, were worth \$15,255.60, and the crop is not yet half in. An equal amount has been shipped from Marietta.

Dr. Jones, the Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte, thinks the gold mines of North Carolina, are now yielding \$500,000 annually. Gold is found in twenty-five counties of the State.

A man killed himself in Chicago last week on the novel ground that his wife wished to get a divorce from him, and he wanted to spite her.

Saturday is the popular day for marrying in Paris. This gives them all day Sunday to think over the awful step just taken.

The Rock City Mills, Nashville, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 28th ult.

Cuba.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Havana steamer brings a copy of a proclamation issued by the Republican revolutionary committee. It is full of fire and breathes the most intense revolutionary spirit. The document recites acts of despotism by the government of Queen Isabella, and concludes with a strong appeal to Cubans to pronounce a federal republic of liberty, equality and fraternity. It says Cubans and Spaniards all demand public suffrage without coercion, dissolution of the permanent army establishment, of a national militia, justice for all classes, municipal independence, liberty of the press, liberty of discussion, freedom of commerce, freedom of industry, freedom to emigration, abolition to monopoly. Let us defend our liberty with dignity, and respect all opinions. Let us embrace the opportunity to secure the freedom of Cuba. We greet the victors of Spain with viva Spanish liberty, viva the liberty of Cuba, viva the federal republic.

Particulars of the Killing of Hon. James Hinds.

A dispatch from St. Louis says: Hinds and Brooks were shot by Geo. A. Clarke, Secretary of the Democratic Committee of Monroe county, who was drunk at the time. This is corroborated by a dispatch from Memphis, which further states that Clarke, armed with a double-barreled shot gun, joined Brooks and Hinds a short distance from Virgin Bay, announced his purpose to kill them both, and immediately fired, wounding Brooks. Hinds then attempted to escape, and was shot in the back. Clarke was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail. He is said to have borne the reputation of a peaceable citizen, but at the time of the shooting was bordering on delirium tremens.

The Crops.

From the Department of Agriculture we learn that the crops of this year, taken in the aggregate, will prove more remunerative than that of 1867. The wheat crop, of which many contradictory statements have been made to the Department, will on the whole prove as large, if not larger, than last year, the increased area sown fully making up for the short crops so generally reported from the Northwest. The hay crop is excellent, while that of oats is only middling. The area of corn planted is large, and the return per acre will be entirely satisfactory.

Rye.

Rye is said to be more valuable than clover for a green manure. If sown heavily in the Fall or Spring, and plowed under, it will be equal to a good coating of barnyard manure, and fall sown rye produces a bountiful supply of excellent spring food for sheep, colts and cattle. It makes a wonderful saving in the hay-mow.

Rye in the shape of bread, is said to produce more brain and muscle supporting food than wheat.

News from Spain not flattering.

APPOINTMENTS.

Holston Conference, 1868.

WYTHEVILLE DIST.—J. M. McTEER, P. E.
" Station—W. W. W. Bays.
" Circuit—J. E. Frazer.
Newbern " B. W. S. Bishop.
Hillsville " J. W. S. Neel.
Jefferson " W. L. Turner.
Marion " S. D. Gaines.
Independence Station—J. R. Payne.
Grayson Circuit—G. W. Callahan.
PEARISBURG DIST.—W. HICKS, P. E.
" Station—T. F. Smith.
" Circuit—W. P. Doane.
East Tazewell—J. W. Bennett, sup'd
by E. H. Bogie; W. H. Kelly, sup.
(McDowell Mission)—A. Q. Harman.
New River—G. W. K. Greene.
Sedonsville—W. H. Stevens.
Flat Top Mission—To be supplied by J. A. Smith.

AMIKON DIST.—J. W. DICKEY, P. E.
" Station—W. G. E. Cunnigham.
" Circuit—J. C. Hyden; J. Haskew, supernumerary.
Saltville—E. Vertigians.
Jeffersonville Station—A. J. Frazer.
Liberty Hill—To be supplied by P. J. Lockhart.
Buchanan Mission—To be supplied by J. N. Boyd.
Lebanon—J. Torbit.
Bristol Station—D. Sullins.
" Circuit—F. D. Crumley.
E. E. Wiley, Pres't Emory and Henry College; J. A. Davis, Professor.
B. Arbogast, Pres't Martha Washington College.

JONESBORO DIST.—G. W. MILLS, P. E.
" Station—R. H. Parker.
" Circuit—D. B. Carter.
Rheatown and Greenville—J. W. Bowman.
Blountville—S. R. Wheeler.
Watauga—G. W. Martin.
Elizabethton and Taylorsville Mission—To be supplied.
Cranberry Mission—To be supplied by M. H. Spencer.
Fall Branch—To be supplied by W. K. Cross.

St. Clair—W. Mitchell.
Newport—M. A. Davidson.
ROGERSVILLE DIST.—W. ROBINSON, P. E.
Meadow and Mossy Creek Station—G. Stewart.
Russellville—F. A. Farley.
Rutledge—P. S. Sutton.
Rogersville and Kingsport—To be supplied by R. Steele.
Powell's Valley—D. H. Carr.
Jonesville—W. H. Cooper; J. D. Baldwin, sup.
Eastville—J. M. Crismond.

Pattersonville—D. R. Smith; J. W. Belt, sup.
Rye Cove—J. Freeman; W. P. Queen.
Gladesville Mission—S. J. Harrison.
KNOXVILLE DIST.—W. H. BATES, P. E.
" Station—G. Taylor.
" N. & E. Knoxville Miss.—To be sup'd.
Lenoir and Knox Circuits—B. F. Nuckolls.
Maryville and Louisville Circuits—To be supplied.

Tazewell and Jacksboro—W. B. Lyda.
Dandridge and New Market—A. E. Woodward.
Clinton and Maynardsville—G. T. Gray.
Sevierville and Little River—J. Smith.
F. M. Grace, Prof. E. T. University.
ATHENS DISTRICT—R. M. HICKY, P. E.
" Station—J. K. Stringfield.
" Circuit—J. A. Wiggins.
Madisonville—To be supplied by H. B. Brandon.
Citeco Mission—To be supplied.

Switzerland—J. Brillheart.
Riceville—W. W. Neal; L. W. Crouch, sup.
Decatur—T. T. Salyer.
CHATTANOOGA DIST.—C. LOSE, P. E.
" Station—C. T. Carroll.
Cleveland—H. C. Neal.
" Circuit—W. W. Pyatt.

Charleston and Calhoun Station and Chattanooga Miss.—J. L. M. Erench.
Benton—N. W. Vaughan.
Trenton—S. V. Bates.
Lookout—To be sup. by W. B. McKelvey.
PIKEVILLE DIST.—S. PHILLIPS, P. E.
Pikeville—L. L. H. Carlock.
Jaaper—L. C. Delashmit.
Washington—W. H. Weaver.
Kingston—M. L. Clendennan.
Tracy City and Altamont Mission—J. H. Jefferson.

Spencer Mission—D. H. Atkins.
Cumberland Mission—W. H. Moody.
Montgomery Mission—To be supplied.
Jamestown Mission—To be supplied.
ASHEVILLE DIST.—J. BOHNS, P. E.
" Station—L. K. Haynes.
" Circuit—B. F. White.
Hendersonville—F. Richardson.
Catawba—To be supplied by E. H. Hampton; T. N. Summers, sup.
Mills River—J. R. Long.
Cane Creek—R. N. Price.
Burnsville—R. W. Pickens.
Sulphur Springs—W. M. Kerr.

Spring Creek Miss.—To be supplied.
J. S. Kennedy, Pres't Holston Conference Female College.
FRANKLIN DIST.—E. W. MOORE, P. E.
Franklin—J. F. Glenn.
Murphy—C. Campbell.
Fort Hembree—H. W. Bays.
Webster—J. Mahoney; H. M. Bennett, sup.

Waynesville—J. W. Bird.
Echoa Indian Miss.—To be sup. by Enola.
Mine City Station—J. M. Massie.
Cheach Miss.—To be sup. by T. Cooper.
J. H. Brunner—Transferred to Kentucky Conference.
J. Atkins—Transferred to Baltimore Conference.
D. D. Moor—Transferred to Tennessee Conference.

A Live Place.

A dry goods firm in Chicago, Field, Leiter & Co., sold one million three hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods during the month of September last. Two hundred and fifty other houses sold, the same month, each, fifty thousand dollars' worth. Business must have been lively in the Lake Village.

HOWELL COBB.

Interesting Conversation with Him Prior to his Death.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Mobile, Alabama, gives the result of a conversation he had with Howell Cobb a short time before the decease of the latter. The following part of the conversation will be found interesting:

"And what do you think of the prospect?"
"Bad," he replied. "I am afraid we can not elect Seymour. He is a good and able man, but he can not stem the current of the revolution. It must reach its climax. Grant himself will endeavor to stay it, but he too, will sweep away. We have seen war, blood, shed, partial despotism. We are now seeing license in the name of liberty. The next step is anarchy and a renewal of hostilities, which will break out at the North."

"Ah, General, the same thing was said in 1860."
"So it was, Captain, but the lion was not armed. Suppose Grant President—and my private opinion is that he will be elected—and what will be the result. Congress will be compelled to adopt measures for the Southern States similar to those adopted in Tennessee; for unless the whites of the South are disfranchised it will be impossible to make Radical States of these, and just as sure as we are permitted to vote just as certain we are to destroy the Radical party. Give us any thing like freedom of speech and of action and we will not only kill the party here, but, aided by the Northern Democracy, we will kill it at the North. The Radical leaders know this, and self preservation will compel them to adopt harsh measures or the South. Despotism here will eventually react upon the North. One last or this country can not long remain free while the other half is in a state of vassalage. When the Northern people are made to feel the same tyranny which we are now feeling there will be a revolution in the North, and it is merely a matter of time for its occurrence. Revolution at the North makes us the arbiters, and then the Radical party will not only be exterminated, but the South—here the General paused."

"But the South?" I queried.
"Will be an independent republic." And after a short pause he went on, "I may not live to see the day, but you may. Jeff Davis truly said that although our cause was lost the principles for which we fought can never die. If moderate counsels had prevailed after the war ended we would have had a lasting Union, but our great idea of republican government would have triumphed in the end. Extremists have prevailed and will continue to prevail for some years to come. Captain, we have a long and dreary prospect before us; but I believe things will come out right after all. But when freedom comes again there will be two governments instead of one. In their effort to prevent the possible chance of a Southern confederacy the Northern Radicals are so acting as to make one inevitable."

"But General, do you not think that if the Radicals attempt to go any further Grant will use his influence against them and call upon the Democracy to aid him?"
"No, I don't believe that. Grant has any very great popularity. I believe Wade had been the candidate for President, he would not have received a vote less than Grant will. I repeat that the progress of this revolution can not be checked or hurried on by any particular man. God knows I sincerely wish that the prospect was brighter, but to me at least it is very dark."

The conversation then turned to various topics, until reference was made to ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, when General Cobb said:
"Do you remember, Captain, that while I was in command of the troops below Griffin in the fall of 1864 you spent a night with me?" (The speaker referred to the time when Sherman was in Atlanta and just before he started on his march to the sea.)
I bowed an acquiescence.

"Do you also remember that in speaking about this man Brown I predicted that if we were whipped he would be one of the first to go over to the enemy? You see for yourself how my prediction has been fulfilled. Joe Brown is one of the most contemptible characters in the country. Elevated into positions of honor by the Democratic party, he has treacherously stabbed it now that it is not in power, and he will treat radicalism in the same way as soon as it fails to give him office. I look upon him as * * * to the United States Government. Time will tell whether he is sincere in his professions."

Great Old Age.

A French convict was condemned for crime at the age of eighteen years, in the year 1724, to suffer imprisonment for the term of 100 years. The convict served his time, was discharged, traveled on foot to Lyons, and laid claim to an estate that belonged to him, and in settlement there of he received the sum of \$4,500. Among other interesting cases was that of Donald McDonald, who at the age of 107 years, was sent to the house of correction for disorderly conduct, and afterwards, at the age of 137, came to a premature death, by falling down stairs. Another case was mentioned, of a Russian, who lived to the great age of 168 years; he married for the third time at the age of 93, and lived in all the enjoyments of matrimonial bliss with his wife for a period of fifty years! Another case is mentioned of a man who, at the age of 160, testified in court to an event that took place 140 years before!

It was said of a belle in the habit of wearing low-necked dresses, who recently carried off a matrimonial prize, in the shape of a rich old widower, that "she won the race by a neck."